

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 A load is commonly driven by means of operational
amplification means which buffers an input voltage and produces
an output voltage; and by means of output acceleration means
which outputs a large electric current greater than the electric
current output from the operational amplification means when
a voltage difference of a predetermined offset voltage or more
exists between the input and output voltages. As a result,
10 when a change has arisen in the input voltage, the electric
current is supplied to the load primarily from the output
acceleration circuit until the difference between the input
and output voltages becomes the predetermined offset voltage
or less. Subsequently, the electric current is caused to flow
15 to the load from the operational amplification means until
the input and output voltages become equal to each other.